

renegade, in spite of the Arab writers calling him Abd-er-Rahman; a turncoat would certainly have embraced the Latin faith. Whatever his upbringing may have been, Christodulus was formidable to the Moslem princes through his knowledge of their countries. In 1123 he commanded the fleet which carried the army over to Al Mahdia; the result was a disaster, but the first attempt at an African empire was not allowed to be the last,

Christodulus was soon outshone by George of Antioch, who had commanded with him in the affair of 1123. In 1126 George was already *ammimus*; he rose rapidly in the favour of the King, who was strong enough to oppose to all his feudatories a man of low birth and of Moslem taint, who showed a genius for military and administrative, as well as for naval, command.

A new title was found for the Antiochene; in 1132 he styles himself "emir of emirs and arcfaon of archons," and is high among the *domini mrim* who form the privy council of the King. Like the other "lords of the Curia," George approached, in virtue of his office, very close to the sacred majesty itself; along with them he could travel throughout the kingdom at the royal

expense,
and appeared at court in a splendid
and distinct
costume, with a tiara upon his head
not unlike
the royal crown itself. *

In some thirty years of service,
George of An«

¹ See the Peter of Eboli caricature* for
the of
that

domini carree. Mumtari, *RJ.SS.*, N.S., *xnL*,
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